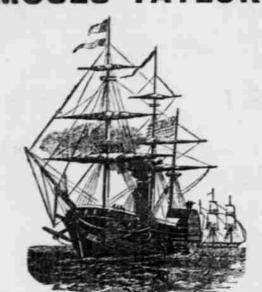
'MOSES TAYLOR!



20 DAYS LATER NEWS

Firing on the Forts around Paris supposed to have Commenced.

NEWS OF THE BATTLE OF ARTENAY!

Strausbourg Surrenders!

REPORTED SURRENDER OF METZ

FIGHTING NEAR ORLEANS all States having Catholic subjects to contribute to

GENERAL WAR DESPATCHES!

The mail steamer Moses Taylor, Capt. Floyd, nine days and two hours from San Francisco, arrived last evening. She brings 52 passengers because at that place Franc-tieurs surprised them, killing many and capturing others. for Honolulu, and 49 for Australia, together with a full cargo of merchandise.

later than received by the D. C. Murray.

surrendered, and it was rumored that Metz had atrocities.

Prussian movements in the northwest, about Metz and Thionville, show an increased activity on the part of the armies of investment.

arrived in this city, and is actively intriguing for the It may be assumed that the Prussiaus opened restoration of the Bonapartists. The Emperor him- fire on the fortifications of Paris to-day, postponing self declines to sanction these schemes of the Prince. the bombardment of the city itself until the resis-Advices from Paris to the 6th represent the people tance of the people make it inevitable. on the question of food; they claim to be fully prepared for any assault.

Tours, October 12th .- The Minister of War pubof the battle to-day was so near this city that balls artillery. The French fled in disorder. and shells fell in the outskirts." The Prussians are near Galleno, and troops are Cheeresey (?), but rallied, and taking possession of

sent from Tours to reinforce. The Fifteenth corps the place, set fire to it. It is now in ruins. formed a junction near Artenay.

Severe fighting is renewed before St. Quentin. Berlin, October 12th .- Official accounts of the surrender of Strusbourg are just published. Eleven hundred guns, twelve thousand chassepots, three tons ammunition, and fifty locomotives of the Paris The Battle of Artenay-The Union Moveand Strasbourg Railroad, fell into the Prussians' hand. Carpenters, musons and other laborers of the

city have been impressed to repair the fortifications. Late advices from the army besieging Metz, up to Thursday last, say the Prussians burnt twenty small villages in that vicinity, and executed one the Prussian cavalry was in close pursuit of the hundred and fifty peasants for carrying on illicit French troops. warfare. Bazaine's soldiers were said to be greatly

Loxpon, Oct. 12 .- Correspondents of the morning papers furnish the following, which occurred recently at Versailles: Early in the evening, Bis- unusual military preparations. The English press demarck entered a hotel, dusty and hungry. He was clares the Government wants peace. crowded with people. Recognizing General Burn- the Tribune writing from Rouen on the 9th, states garding Forbes' visit to Paris. Some one at this quantities of ammunition, and other stores. time called the Count's attention to a map of Germany hanging on the wall over head. "Yes, Germany as it was," was the significant reply.

LONDON, Oct. 12 .- The Times has an article going

Berlin, Oct. 12.-The steamship Hermann arrived at Bremen in safety; her officers report no blockaders in sight off the coast, and no French

CHICAGO, Oct. 12-3:30 P. M .- A special from New York to the Evening Post says: A private and dethrone him. dispatch states that Metz has surrendered with all

the following; the courier, who brought the intel- the intention of visiting, and perhaps remaining in ligence, was permitted to pass through the Prus- New York if the war continues.

"A battle occurred on the 7th inst., between Fort Mont Du Valerien and St. Cloud, on the west side of Paris. The French, under General Ducrot, having made a sortie in force, the Prussians were comthe western part of Paris."

Advices from various parts of France repeat the statements that the Prussians are committing the greatest attrocities upon helpless towns where the Francs-Tireurs gain the advantage. The Prussians have not only seized the authorities of towns and this state of affairs, the Government is reported to have again brought the subject to the attention of the Prussian military authorities, as well as the tility to Prussia.

foreign Ambassadors to France. CHATEAU D'EU, Oct. 12 .- via Tours-The enemy

THE WAR IN EUROPE. hasty retreat to-day, on the approach of the Frances-

Tours, Oct. 12.—The Government is fully satisfied with the good faith of General Bourbaki. Five-franc pieces, with emblems of the Republic

have just appeared. Coloure, Oct. 12.—A writer in the Frankfort Gazette, has seen bombs holding 140 pounds of powder, going forward.

More Scandal from the Tuilleries-Prussians Closing in on Thionville-War Material from England.

The Germans are closing in upon Thionville. They have been largely reinforced and are receiv-

ing guns from Strasbourg.

The King of Saxony has instituted a new order, that of St. Henry, solely to honor the King of Prussia. The new decoration was delivered on the 9th to King William, who in response complimented the Saxon troops on their gallantry.

War material is shipped daily from Liverpool in large lots—supposed to be for France. Minister Motley.

London, Oct. 11.—Mr. Motley, the American Minister is the guest of Earl Russell, at Woodburn. Spanish Sympathy.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—Senor Castellar recently re-ceived a deputation from France. He delivered a short speech affirming that the sympathy of the Spanish people was decidedly with the French

The Paris Postal Service-The Black Flag.

Tours, Oct. 11.—Gambetta's balloon brought out of Paris two killogrammes of letters, each weighing about 4 grammes, and nearly 39,000 in number, there were still 18,000 awaiting despatch at the Paris post office. The Prussians shoot all the Franc-tireurs they catch. This is one reason why the latter carry the black flag.

Outrages are not committed by large bodies of Prussians, but by those not under the command of superior officers.

Italy.

sustain the plan for the unification of Italy. LONDON, Oct. 11 .- The Berlin correspondent of the Times sends a statement that Italy is about to invite

the support of the Pope. Retalliation .- Reported Death of Prince

Frederick Charles-Prussian Prisoners brought into Tours. Tours, October 11th .- The Prussians have threat

ened to execute the Municipal Authorities of Ablis. The French Government has given official pub-

lic notice that a Prussian prisoner will be shot for The latest dailies are to October 12th, 20 days every person killed by the Prussians. The journals publish the news of the death of Prince Frederic Charles.

The situation was becoming more important as A large number of prisoners of war, including the Prussian army drew closer around Paris, and some Uhlans, arrived to-day. Crowds collected to it was supposed that the Prussian batteries had and it required the strong efforts of the authorities opened fire on the fortifications. Strasbourg had to prevent retalliation on the spot for the Prussian

The Prussians Supposed to have Opened Fire on the Fortifications of Paris. London. October 11th .- A dispatch from St

Quentin yesterday afternoon says the Prussians have not re-appeared in that section. There were LONDON, October 12th .- Prince Napoleon recently 600 French troops of all sorts in the town.

as steadfast, quiet and orderly, without any anxiety Defeat of a Portion of the Army of the Loire-Prussian Repulse-Garibaldi. London, October 12th .- A detachment of the

lishes the following, contained in a telegram from a portion of the army of the Loire yesterday, near Crown Prince, under General Von Dertarr, defeated Orleans: "At the last hour, last evening, the scene Orleans, taking 1,000 prisoners and three pieces of The Prussians were a second time repulsed at

The French say the Prussians have burnt several villages in the plains of Beaucclerical (?)

A party in France have taken umbrage at the popularity of Garibaldi, and refuse to fight under

ments in Germany-A Denial from Russia.

LONDON, October 12th .- By the last news from the scenes of yesterday's battle at Artenay, near Orleans,

The Liberals in convention at Stuttgart yesterday dissatisfied with the situation, and had counseled a adopted resolutions in favor of the union of Germany with a common legislation, a united army and diplomatic representation in common.

Russia denies all the reports that she is making attended by only a few officers. He ordered din- Miscellaneous War Reports from London. ner in the salle-a-manger, which was already London, Oct. 11.-The special correspondent of

side at the table, with Generals Sheridon, Forsyth that the Provisional Government is anxious to and Forbes, he saluted them, and, joining them, effect the relief of Metz. as it has reasons to know chatted pleasantly and jocularly, especially re- that it cotains some 800,000 chassepots, immense The people of Rouen are lamentably lacking in

pluck, but may possibly show fight under Commandant De Faby, a well known fire eater who has Tours, Oct. 12.—Garibaldi will not take the field promised to defend the city. The Rouen journals at present, his health is quite delicate; he will re- are growling at the reception given Garibaldi, bequire a season of rest before engaging in active cause of his former oath to take Nice from the French.

A correspondent writing from Madrid on the 6th states the republicans are leaving in numbers from to prove that Bismarck's obvious policy is to ren-der France powerless for offence or defence here-all parts of Spain to offer military aid to the French

In Portugal things are going on badly. The King was obliged to seek De Randiero to implore him to keep his portfolio until he was able to form another Ministry.

The King is becoming daily more unpopular,

and the republicans hope to precipitate the crisis Tours, Oct. 12.-The Ministry has just received Rosa Bonbeur and Saint Reinerare all here with

> Bismarck offers to Allow the Elections to Proceed at Paris or Tours-A Remonstrance to the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 .- Gen. Burnside, at the repletely defeated and forced to retreat to Versailles, Favre, that the Prussians will allow the elections to entirely surrendering the position they had recently occupied, and from which they might have shelled be held freely and will oppose no obstacles to the assemblage of the Constituent Assembly, either at

Paris or Tours. The Prussian Government has directed urgent remonstrance to the Government at Washington concerning the shipment of arms from the United States for France.

have not only seized the authorities of towns and demanded restitution for the capture of Prussians, were attacked by from 15 to 20,000 Germans and on pain of death of the authorities, and burning forced to retreat. The French were reinforced by the towns, but have also exacted that the Francs-Tireurs be delivered up for execution. In view of Montione.

Russian journals are still full of the bitterest hos-The Defence in the Smaller Towns. Tours, October 11th .- To-day the Prussians

results is not yet received. The Government has been assured that Bourbaki's mission to London was made in good faith. with the Ministers. His arrival here is hourly ex-

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

French Accounts-Dreadful Carnage on both -McMahon's Surrender.

Sedan, Sept. 3.—Early in the morning of the Sedan se could see the Prussian position, and with my ramparts, as I rested a moment, I saw also cuiglass could watch the firing plainly, but could rassiers jumping, horses and all, into the moat, not see the French lines well, which were hid the horses breaking their legs and ribs. Men from me by trees about a mile from town. 1, were scrambling over each other; officers of all therefore, at noon, walked out of town at the ranks, Colonels, and even Generals in the uniform, Porte de Palan, and ascended, on my left, the it was impossible to mistake, mixed in this shamerising ground, which is close by the town, not ful melee. Behind all came guns with their heavy more than half a mile from the gate. I passed carriages and powerful horses forcing their way through regiments of reserve infantry. Their into the throng, maining and crushing fugitives having not long ago been eaten. I continued as- Prussian batteries had by this time advanced cending, and everywhere passed reserve corps of infantry and artillery. I got higher and higher, into the midst of the struggling masses of men. from hillock to hillock, tilled I reached a battery On the ramparts were the Garde Nationale, manof reserve, the guns of which were unlimbered, ning the guns of the town, and replying, with and placed facing the rear of the French left. more or less effect, to the nearest Prussian batcrest of rising ground on which I stood, about a pleased the fancy of Gustave Dore himself. I quarter of a mile in front of the little church could form but one idea of our unhappy armyyard. Here stood also several officers of the that is it was at the bottom of a seething cauld-

everywhere. The village, which had been blazing brief moment we believe the day might be saved. all day, was still smoking. The French remained Alas! need I say that this intelligence was a patin the same position, though the day had apprinting falsehood of the brave General Wimpffen. parently been without result. Its description is Mad with anguish and in direct opposition to the a necessary prelude to the bitter story of the Emperor's orders, he had resolved to rally what morrow. At half-past five I returned to town. men he could and make a stand. He could not The Emperor, who had arrived during the night, have known that he was bound in the grasp of had issued a proclamation, which was posted on about 300,000 men. The bugle and trumpet ring the wall, saying he had confided the command of out on all sides. A few thousand men hearken the armies to the Generals whom public opinion to the sound. My friend Pere D'Quiraye, of the had seemed to select as the most capable, and Chasseurs d'Afrique whom I have just met, after that he himself intended to fight as an officer, losing sight of him about ten or twelve years, The United States are threated with quite an invasion of French artists. Jerome Meissonier, Rosa Bonbeur and Saint Reinerare all here with intention of visiting, and perhaps remaining in New York if the war continues.

The United States are threated with quite an information as sovereign. The next morning (Thursday) I returned as the gates of the town were opened to my post of observed that the Porte de Balan. The houses of the save the remnant of the least organized force in France, save the remnant of the General. This is what took place in the sortie. They went out at the Porte de Balan. The houses of the save the remnant of the fatal day at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of the General. The next morning (Thursday) I returned as the surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of the General. The next morning (Thursday) I returned as the surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of the General. The next morning (Thursday) at Chalons, to the fatal day at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of the General. The next morning (Thursday) at Chalons, to the fatal day at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of the General. The next morning (Thursday) at Chalons, to the fatal day at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of the General. The next morning (Thursday) at Chalons, to the fatal day at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of the General. The next morning (Thursday) at Chalons, to the fatal day at Sedan, when he can be considered to make the chalons, to the fatal day at Chalons, to the fatal da tery was still placed. The French positions did the French out of every window. The church esnot seem to me much altered, but the right was pecially, is strongly garrisoned. The heavy doors now on the other side of Sedan. At seven o'clock are closed. The General sent De Gurray to fetch cannonading began in carnest, some slight firing two pieces of cannon. These soon arrived, and having taken place earlier. The Prussian bat- with them the door of the church was blown in. teries facing us appeared to me much more Two hundred Prussians were captured and numerous. Indeed, it seemed that there were brought back with the French, who, in spite of batteries everywhere. They roared from every all efforts, were soon obliged to retire again into point of the Prussian line, which then stretched the town. It was the last incident of the battle

the Prussians after a combat of s'x hours. The latter burned the bandets of Chaville. Messengerie and Brussard, and near Voves set fire to several places.

More Fighting Near Orleans-Bourbaki-May and Raynold's Balloon.

May and Raynold's Balloon.

About 9 o'clock I could not help fancying that the Prussians were seeming to extend more to the left, for on asking whether certain new not be pitied. When, after a time, it became The General has been invited to Tours to confer batteries were French, I was told they were Prussian. The Prussian line was evidently curling of the French again departed. A sullen sort of BLACK & AULD, The Journal Official says the Americans, May and Reynolds, have presented to the Government the balloon in which they escaped from Paris.

The Germans are closing in upon Theorette. rians must also have arrived after the commence-ment of the battle, for it was Bavarian troops who began pounding us from the left. At half-cannonade ceased suddenly at half-past four. past 10 the advance of the Prussians was percepti-Sides-Overwhelming Rout of the French ble on both wings. At the same time some French infantry which was close to town on the A New York Tribune correspondent, a French officer in McMahon's army, who witnessed the battle of Sedar on the French side and the control of battle of Sedan on the French side, and the rout, been turned, and that a fresh German corps had and was shut up in Sedan with the French army, taken position in our rear. The reserves were having been released, reached London with the following account:

now obliged to be directed against those points.

The battery near where I stood was already in acstral against those points.

The battery near where I stood was already in acstral against those points. tion, and I thought it quite time to beat a retreat.

FLORENCE, Oct. 11.—Numbers of the opposition in were immediately closed, while the troops slowly treat and to soon a rout. I thought myself lucky made the best conditions he could—conditions hied through the opposite gate towards Douzy, to get myself away from the field as I did, for, an such as would inflict no humiliation on the arm ing to be again attacked by the Prussians, who nearly complete. Already soldiers were crushing whole army, not less than 100,000 men as prishad closely followed up the French army. About against each other in the struggle to get inside oners of war, with all their arms, baggage, ten o'clock that morning some cannonading was the town. Dismounted cavalry were trying to horses, standards and guns. The officers who heard six or seven miles away toward the village make way even by the ramparts, leaping down sign an agreement not to fight against Prussia

> arms were piled and the fires smoking, soup on foot. To add to the confusion and horror, the This battery was so pointed as to fire over the teries. It was a scene horrible enough to have different corps, stationed on my right and left, ron. I hurried back as best I could to my hotel, all of the reserve. From the point I had now following the narrow streets, where shells were reached, a charming scene was in view. The not likely to reach the ground. Wherever there French line of battle extended right in front, was a square or open place, I came upon bodies spreading on the slope of ground which forms of horses and men quite dead or still quivering, one side of this basin of the Meuse. In front of mown to pieces by bursting shells. Reaching my the centre French lines, and lower down in the hotel I found the street choked, like the rest, with vale was the village of Bazeilles, then beginning wagons, guns, horses and men. Most luckily the to burn, the Prussian shells having set fire to it. Prussian fire did not at this moment enfilade this Parallel almost to the front of the French posi- street for a train of caissons filled with powder tions ran the Meuse. The French right was upon blocked the whole way, itself unable to move a kind of wooded ground, held by mitrailleurs. backward or forward. There was every chance The wooded ground extended near the grounds of that these caisons would explode, the town being Sedan. The French left was lost to my sight be- then on fire in two places, and I began to think hind the irregularities of ground, toward the Sedan was a place more uncomfortable than even road to Bouillion. As far as I could see, right the battle field over which the victorious enemy and left, in front of me, were massed regiments was swiftly advancing. From friends whom I of all arms, but toward the left on the second found at the hotel, I learned that the Emperor line, was a very large force of heavy cavalry, who had started early in the morning for the dragoons and cuirassiers. The sun was shining field of battle, had returned about the time I did, brightly and everything was plainly visible. The and passed through the street with his staff. One glittering of weapons, the bright and showy of my friends was near him on the Place Turenne, colors of the French uniforms, the white smoke when a shell fell under his horse and bursting, curling under the blue sky, or lingering, vapor- killed the horse of a General behind him. He like, beneath the trees, the crackling flames arising himself was untouched, and turned around and from the burning village of Bazeilles,—the whole smiled, though my friend thought he saw tears in seen from a commanding position, formed a his eyes which he wiped away with his glove. spectacle one seldom finds himself in a position Indeed he had cause enough for tears that tatal to witness. The principal Prussian batteries 1st of September. Meantime shells began to fall were directly opposite the French centre on a in the direction of our street and hotel. We all plateau, or table land, which terminated abruptly, stood under the vaulted stone entrance, as the and made it a very strong position. For some caissons were still in the streets, and filling all time cannonading continued on both sides. At the space from end to end. It was at this time. two o'clock a force of Prussian infantry advanced while we waited watching painfully for the shell across the bridge in the village of Douzy, and which would have sent us altogether into another immediately there began a very sharp fusilade, world, that General Wimpffen came past making lasting, however, not more than ten minutes. I a vain effort to rally and inspirit his flying trapps. think the French must have lost ground in that He shouted Vive la France en avant, but there encounter, although I could not see for some was no response. He cried out that Bazaine was trees that intervened, but a battery of six mitrail- taking the Prussians in the rear. This news leurs advanced and opened fire through the trees. which had been current all the morning at inter-Six volleys came all at once. The Prussians fell vals, coming from the mouth of General de hurriedly back, leaving whole ranks behind, Wimpffen came to be believed, and a few thouwhich had gone down like leaden soldiers children sand men rallied and followed him out of the play with. About half-past four firing had ceased town. People began to have hope, and for one

nearly parallel in front of the French. I could follow the falling of their shells which exploded as they touched the ground, and fell with wonderful precision. I noticed how quickly, also, they changed and corrected their fire. As soon as a French corps took a position, it was instantly assailed by shells. The first would, perhaps, fall a few feet short or beyond, but the third was more sure to find its way to the troops and do its awful work among them. The French found him dead, and returning attempted to carry shells, on the contrary, exploded generally before the woman to an ambulance. He had scarcely they reached the ground, and the smoke of ex- made a step when she was shot dead in his arms. plosion formed innumerable little clouds at differ- Those of us who stand in the gateway and withas been driven back with loss, at Dreux.

Monogram. Oct. 11—Midnight—via Tours, Oct. 12—The enemy's scouts near Mont Didier beat a loss of the department in which they were, strong force. The inhabitants had erected barrithe names of the department in which they were, strong force. The inhabitants had erected barrithe names of the department in which they were, strong force. The inhabitants had erected barrithe names of the department in which they were, strong force. The inhabitants had erected barrithe names of the department in which they were, strong force. The inhabitants had erected barrithe names of the department in which they were, strong force. The inhabitants had erected barrithe names of the department in which they were, strong force. The inhabitants had erected barrithe names of the department in which they were, strong force. The inhabitants had erected barrithe names of the department in which they were, so that I have known a French General obliged to

Tours. October 11th.—There has been more too eager French cavalry, and they came back, fighting near Orleans to day. News of favorable badly shattered from their rash pursuit.

The ship of the sight of what had become a mere badly shattered from their rash pursuit.

The ship of the sight of what had become a mere badly shattered from their rash pursuit. massacre. Those who were safely out of the fight still went on. The guns of the town answered the Prussians. An Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor went by on foot, and I heard him ask the officers near by to help him to put out the Eager as we were to know the cause, we cannot leave the house for the street is impassible, and we shall have to be content with learning the mere fact of surrender. As night grew on the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER crowd a little diminished, and by some effort it was possible to make one's way about town. The spectacle it offered a few hours before was more horrible than ever. The dead were lying everyfifty bodies of peasants and Bourgeois, a few

Advertiger.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1870.

between horses and caissons, which cheked up every street and square of the town. As I reached the Porte de Paris, I met the wagon train entering as fast as possible, followed closely by the rushing oxen, and intermingled in weeping and terror, the stricken peasantry of the neighborhood flying into town for protection. They little knew it was about the worst place they could have chosen. The gates on that side were immediately closed, while the troops slowly surrender. At 11 o'clock his household and carwhere all McMahons forces were posted, expect- hour afterwards the rout of those forces was These conditions prove to be the surrender of the Well Adapted to the Superior Printing of Bazeilles. I went up on the rampart looking from the counterscarp; others forcing their way over the country in that direction. Thence I in by the postern gates. From a nook of the many. Many officers refuse to sign preferring to share the captivity of their men. On Saturday, the whole force laid down their arms. Not a -few soldiers, in their rage broke, rather than give up their arms, and the streets were littered with fragments of all kinds of weapons, broken swords, rifles, pistols, helmets, cuirasses, and even mitrailleurs covered the ground, and, in one place, where the Meuse runs through the town, the heaps of such fragments choked the stream and rose along the surface. The horses had been tied to houses and gun-carriages, but nobody remembered to feed or water them, and in the frenzy of hunger and thirst they broke loose and run wild through the town. Whoever liked might have a horse,-even officers' horses, which were private property,—for the trouble of catching them. When the Prussians came into the town they were very sore and angry at the sight of all this destruction and waste. What must have pleased them still less was the state in which they found the military. As soon as surrender was resolved on, the French officers were told to make out the best accounts they could, present them immediately, and receive payment. Naturally the statements thus brought in soon proved sufficient to empty the Treasury. I know of officers who demanded and received payment for horses that PLAIN OR FANCY COLORS. were not killed, and baggage which had not been lost. Demoralization showed itself in every way. Even standards were burned or buried-an act of bad faith not to be palliated even by the grief and rage of a beaten army. Their rage is greater against no one than Gen. DeFailly. He had a room in the hotel where I was staying on Friday. A great multitude of soldiers gathered before the house, the doors of which were closed, demanding Gen. DeFailly, with such shouts and menaces, that the landlord thought it prudent to hurry him out at a back window. The soldiers, could they have reached him, would have torn him to pieces. Since my return to London, I found it stated that he was shot by one of his own men, but no such event had happened on Saturday, and could not well happen later. It was a relief on Saturday when the Prussians came and occupied the town and restored order. I am sorry to have to acknowledge that all through the campaign the French have acted much more like a conquering army in a hostile country than the Prussians All the annoyance I have experienced personally

came from my own countrymen, from the peas-ants, above all, who saw a spy in every stranger. When I fell into the hands of the Prussians, I found them courtesy itself. I wrote the last of this letter in London. On leaving Sedan, and thence to the frontier, in passing through Prussian posts, I was stopped. I had but to say I was a correspondent of an American journal and was at once sent kindly forward. On the back of my French military Apothecaries' Labels, pass the Prussian staff had endorsed a Prussian safe conduct. Afterwards I was not obliged even to show my papers. My word was taken, and once out of Sedan I came specially through. When I left Sedan Sunday morning things were getting rapidly to rights. The streets were cleared of dead horses and men. The indescribable filth of the town was being swept into the river. Shops were opening again, and discipline had taken the place of disorder. I saw enough of the Prussian organization and energy to change, if the grievous defeat of a noble army had not already changed the opinion I have so often expressed to you, that ultimate victory for France was sure. I have followed McMahon from the day that I found him reorganizing his army at Chalons, to the fatal day at Sedan, when he ANY KIND OF WORK IN THEIR LINE. tainly when I was at the camp at Chalons, and Will be Satisfactorily Executed. then at Rheims. I had observed that the number of stragglers was enormous, and I continually by wounds, which French soldiers of other days would have despised. I had remarked how un-tidy and careless the men were allowed to be about their equipments. These things, slight, but significant to a military eye, had caused me, no doubt, some misgivings as to the rapidity of

how prone the French officers were to avoid the

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met soldiers who did not know where their regi-ments were. I had seen men and officers disabled With ample Materials of Newest Styles, FAST PRESSES, AND GOOD WORKMEN,

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success we had the right to expect. I saw also, QTALITY OF WORK,

RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION, or CHEAPNESS OF PRICE.

fatigues of long marches and discomforts of bivouacs. I remember how often I traversed the French lines at the deads of night and at early dawn, and never heard a qui vive, never come across a French vidette, never fallen in with a NO. 16 MERCHANT STREET. party of Eclairns. On the other hand how often I have seen officers spend the time that ought to HONOLULU, H. I.

have been given to their men in cases or in poor village inns? How often even, officers of staff WANTED, have neglected their duties for paltry amusements. showing themselves ignorant, sometimes, even of

HOUSE CARPENTER, TO WHOM

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